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AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

(AMERICAN ESPERANTIST)

SPECIAL NUMBER

Containing the Complete Grammar of Esperanto, International Language; with Brief Vocabulary and Notes on its Progress Throughout the World

TEN CENTS

OKLAHOMA CITY, U. S. A.

LA FEINO.

(La sekvanta fabelo estas elĉerpita el la Ekzercaro, de Dr. Zamenhof, aŭtoro de la lingvo Esperanto.)

Unu vidvino havis du filinojn. La pli maljuna estis tiel simila al la patrino per sia karaktero kaj vizaĝo, ke ĉiu kiu ŝin vidis, povis pensi, ke ili vidis la patrinon; ili ambaŭ estis tiel malagrablaj kaj tiel fieraj, ke oni ne povis vivi kun ili. La pli juna filino, kiu estis la plena portreto de sia patro laŭ sia boneco kaj honesteco, estis krom tio unu el la plej belaj knabinoj, kiujn oni povis trovi.

Ĉar ĉiu amas ordinare personon, kiu estas simila al li, tial tiu ĉi patrino varmege amis sian pli maljunan filinon, kaj en tiu sama tempo ŝi havis teruran malamon kontraŭ la pli juna. Ŝi devigis ŝin manĝi en la kuirejo kaj laboradi senĉese. Inter aliaj aferoj tiu ĉi malfeliĉa infano devis du fojojn en ĉiu tago iri ĉerpi akvon en tre malproksima loko kaj alporti domen plenan grandan kruĉon.

En unu tago, kiam ŝi estis apud tiu fonto, venis al ŝi malriĉa virino, kiu petis ŝin, ke ŝi donu al ŝi trinki. "Tre volonte, mia bona," diris la bela knabino. Kaj ŝi tuj lavis sian kruĉon kaj ĉerpis akvon en la plej pura loko de la fonto kaj alportis al la virino, ĉiam subtenante la kruĉon, por ke la virino povu trinki pli oportune. Kiam la bona virino trankviligis sian soifon, ŝi diras al la knabino: "Vi estas tiel bela, tiel bona kaj tiel honesta, ke mi devas fari al vi donacon" (ĉar tio ĉi estis feino, kiu prenis sur sin la formon de malriĉa vilaĝa virino, por vidi, kiel granda estos la ĝentileco de tiu ĉi juna knabino). "Mi faras al vi donacon," daŭrigis la feino, "ke ĉe ĉiu vorto, kiun vi diros, el via buŝo eliros aŭ floro aŭ multekosta ŝtono."

Kiam tiu ĉi bela knabino venis domen, ŝia patrino insultis ŝin, kial ŝi revenis tiel malfrue de la fonto. "Pardonu al mi, patrino," diris la malfeliĉa knabino, "ke mi restis tiel longe." Kaj kiam ŝi parolis tiujn ĉi vortojn, elsaltis el ŝia buŝo

(Al tria de kovrilo)

THE FAIRY.

(The following story is taken from the **Ekzercaro**, by Dr. Zamenhof, author of the Esperanto language).

A widow had two daughters. The older was so like her mother in character and looks that everybody who saw her would think that he saw the mother; they both were so disagreeable and so proud that one could not live with them. The younger daughter who was the complete portrait of her father for goodness and honesty was besides this one of the most beautiful girls one could have found.

Because everyone loves, ordinarily, a person who is like him, the mother loved her older daughter very warmly, and at the same time she had a terrible hatred against the other. Among other things this unhappy child was compelled to go twice each day to get water in a very distant place and carry home full a large jar.

One day, when she was near the spring, there came to her a poor woman who asked her to give her a drink. "Very willingly, my good (woman)" said the beautiful girl. And she immediately washed her jar and took water from the cleanest place in the spring and carried (it) to the woman, always supporting the vessel so that the woman could drink more readily. When the good woman had quenched her thirst, she said to the girl: "You are so beautiful, so good and honest, that I must make you a gift" (for this was a fairy who had taken upon herself the form of a poor village woman, to see how great was the politeness of this young girl). "I give you a gift," continued the fairy, "that at every word which you say, from your mouth will come either a flower or a precious stone."

When she returned home, her mother insulted (insultingly demanded of) her why she returned so late from the spring. "Pardon me, Mother," said the unhappy girl, "that I remained so long." And when she spoke these words there leaped from her mouth

(To third cover page)

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At the appearance of the initial number of this publication it was decided by at least a few prominent Esperantists that **L' Amerika Esperantisto** would of necessity be a failure, because as one of these naively stated the case, "there are not enough Esperantists in America to support it." But something else was in the mind of the publisher; the intention was not to issue a journal to be supported as a sort of ornamental object of loyalty by a few Esperantists, but to carry the glad tidings of the coming millenium of international comprehension to the thousands in America who were only waiting to hear the message, and incidentally to break the news so pleasantly that they would pay the messenger fees. In this **L' Amerika Esperantisto** has met no disappointment. Not an unsold copy of any issue is left, and the demand constantly increases.

We had in mind, from the beginning, the issue, two or three times a year, of special propaganda editions such as Number One, the contents of which could be readily assimilated by the **ne-Esperantistaro.** For various reasons it had been hoped that the next of these would be Number Seven; but the immense demand for propaganda matter has forced us to turn the January number, somewhat late, into a propaganda issue, and now we sincerely hope that every reader and subscriber will buy extra copies of this number to circulate among his friends. We are guarding our second-class mail privilege by refusing to send out free copies to any person, but in order that every one of you may have his part in propaganda work, and to place in your hands the best piece of propaganda literature to be had, we shall offer every subscriber the privilege of buying as many extra copies as he may be able to use, at the rate of twelve copies for fifty cents. Do not send the addresses to us, as it is lawful for us to mail them only to the purchaser. We send them to you and you must distribute them for yourself. But how can you give that friend of yours greater pleasure than to send him so good a thing as is Esperanto, in so handsome a package as— but let the London Telegraph tell the story. It says: "We have received a specimen of the first number of **L'Amerika Esperantisto.** The work of American printers needs no praise."

We'll send you a dozen large envelopes for mailing your extras, so that they will reach your friends unfolded, clean, and neat.

ALPHABET.

The alphabet consists of 28 letters, each representing one sound only. They are:—

Aa, Bb, Cc, Ĉĉ, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Ĝĝ, Hh, Ĥĥ. Ii, Jj, Ĵĵ, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss, Ŝŝ, Tt, Uu, Ŭŭ, Vv, Zz.

The names of the letters are formed by adding the Esperanto noun ending, o, to the consonants, thus: Bo, Co, Ĉo, Do, etc.

SOUNDS.

The sound given each letter is the same as in English, with the following exceptions:—

A as **a** in father.
C as **ts** in hats.
Ĉ as **ch** in chop.
E as **a** in fate.
G as **g** in go.
Ĝ as **j** in joy.
Ĥ as **ch** in loch.
I as **ee** in seen.
J as **y** in yet
Ĵ as **z** in seizure.
S as **s** in so.
Ŝ as **s** in sure.
U as **oo** in soon.
Ŭ as **w** in how.
Z as **z** in zone.
Aŭ as **ow** in how.
Oj as **oy** in boy.

The letter Ĥ presents some difficulty to most English speaking people. It is a strong gutteral aspirate, pronounced farther back in the throat than any English sound. If the student has not heard the sound he can approximate it by pronouncing it hH. Fortunately the letter is very seldom used.

Combinations such as **kv**, **kn**, **gv**, **sv**, **ŝt**, **ŝm**, etc., are also unfamiliar to one who speaks only English, but should present no difficulty. The combination **sc** is more difficult, but this too can be mastered by a little patient practice; without, we think, as one writer has suggested, placing a short vowel before it as a sort of "grace note."

Especial attention is called to two other combinations: In pronouncing **lingvo**, or almost any word in which **n** is followed by **g** the inclination of the beginner will be to sound the **ng** as in English. Such words are **leen-gvo; feen-gro**, etc. The kz in **ek-zi-li** and similar words is pronounced as spelled, and never given the sound of **gz** as found in English words such as "exempt," "example," etc.

Accent.—The tonic or principal accent in Esperanto is always on the syllable next preceding the last, no matter how many syllables the word may contain: **DO-mo; ĉe-VA-lo; ak-ci_PI-tro.** The secondary accents are placed where euphony, or good sound, demands, with due respect to derivation.

Pronunciation.—Remember that every letter has always its own distinct, never-changing sound value. For example, **ĝuu** is pronounced as though spelled, in English, "joo-oo;" **aero** is "ah-AY-ro;" **traire** is "tra-EE-ray." The pronunciation of the vowels is somewhat shorter than in English, but the tone is as indicated above.

Read Aloud.—The student, whether studying alone or in company with others, should repeatedly read aloud, giving careful attention to all the points mentioned. In this way each sense helps the other and the student will obtain an aural as well as a reading knowledge of the language.

ESPERANTO GRAMMAR.

The paragraphs in black letter are a translation of Dr. Zamenhof's own grammar, written in Esperanto, and a part of the **Fundamento de Esperanto**; in this, according to the Boulogne Conference, no person (not even the author of Esperanto) has authority to make the slightest change.

THE ARTICLE.

The Article.—There is no indefinite article; there is only a definite article (la), alike for all sexes, cases and numbers.

Therefore, Esperanto has no equivalent for our English

word, "a." **Viro** means "a man;" **hundo,** "a dog." Instead of our English "the" Esperanto employs **la; La strato,** "the street;" **la fenestro,** "the window."

THE SUBSTANTIVE.

The Substantive.—Substantives have the ending O. For the formation of the plural one adds the ending J. There are only two cases; nominative and accusative; the latter is obtained in the addition of the ending N. The other cases are expressed by the help of prepositions (the genitive by DE, the dative by AL, the ablative by PER, or other prepositions according to the meaning.)

A substantive (or noun) is a word expressing the name of anything: **Leono,** a lion; **birdo,** a bird; **penso,** a thought; **riĉeco,** wealth; **ago,** an act. When more than one object is spoken of, we add the plural sign, **j**: **Katoj,** cats; **knaboj,** boys; **ŝtonoj,** stones. (Remember that this **oj** is pronounced as "oy," in "boy.")

The Cases.—The substantive is said to be in the nominative case when it occupies the principal position in the sentence, clause or proposition; when the thought of the sentence relates to some act, quality, or state of being of the substantive. **La leono kuras**—the lion runs. Here, **leono** is nominative, and ends in **o.** But if we say: **La ĉasisto mortigis la leonon,** (the hunter killed the lion,) then we add the final **n,** making the word **leonon,** because the lion is the recipient of the action performed by the hunter, the **object,** we say, of the verb, and therefore takes the objective case. The genitive case denotes possession and is usually called, in English, the possessive case. This is formed in Esperanto by the preposition **de.** In English we write: "The boy's book;" in Esperanto, **la libro de la knabo,** "the book of the boy." The dative and ablative cases being exactly as in English, no discussion of them is needed; in fact, they do not exist for the Esperantist.

THE ADJECTIVE

The adjective ends in A. Cases and numbers same as the substantive. The comparative is made by means of the word PLI, the superlative by PLEJ; with the comparative the word OL is used.

An adjective is never used without a substantive, either expressed or implied, and its function is to express some quality or limitation of the substantive. **Blanka domo,** a white house; **larĝa strato,** a wide street. The adjective always has the same case and number ending as the substantive which it qualifies. **La grandaj ondoj lavas la blankajn sablojn**—the great waves wash the white sands. Esperanto has no comparative suffixes such as the English 'er and 'est. **Pli ol** (more than) and **plej** (most), are used instead. **Mi estas pli riĉa ol vi**—I am richer (more rich) than you. **Li estas la plej riĉa de ĉiuj**—He is the richest (most rich) of all.

THE NUMERALS.

The cardinal numerals (they are not declined) are UNU, DU, TRI, KVAR, KVIN, SES, SEP, OK, NAŬ, DEK, CENT, MIL. The tens and hundreds are formed by the simple joining of the numerals.. For the signification of the ordinal numerals, one adds the ending of the adjective; for the multiples, the suffix OBL; for the fractionals, ON; for the collectives, OP; for the distributives, the word PO. Besides that there can be used substantival and adverbial numerals.

In joining the numerals, no arbitrary manner is imposed, but there is a generally-accepted style which it is well to observe. For example, although **tri dek** or **tri-dek** would be correct, "thirty' is usually written **tridek,** and all the tens are thus joined; while the units are usually written detached or connected by a hyphen—**kvardek-kvin**; forty-five; **sepmil, okcent (kaj) sesdek-du,** seven thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two.

To form the ordinals, simply add **a: Unua, dua, tria, sepdek-dua**—first, second, third, seventy-second. Using the adverb ending, we have adverbial ordinals: **Unue, due, trie,** firstly, secondly, thirdly.

To form the multiples we add **obla** or **oble: Unuobla, doubla**—single, double; **trioble,** triply. For the fractions, add **ono; Duono, triono, kvarono**—one-half, one-third, one-forth. For the collective numerals, add **ope: Triope, sepope**—by threes, by sevens. **Po** means literally "at the rate of:" **Po kvindek centimoj ĉiu**—at the rate of fifteen centimes each.

THE PRONOUNS.

Personal Pronouns: MI, VI, LI, ŜI, ĜI, (referring to a thing or animal) SI, NI, VI, ILI, ONI; the possessive pronouns are formed by the addition of the adjective ending. Declension is as with the substantive.

The nominative pronouns are **Mi,** I; **vi,** you, (singular or plural) **li,** he; **ŝi,** she; **ĝi,** it; **ni,** we; **ili,** they; **si,** a reflexive pronoun, referring only to subject of proposition and always in the third person; meaning "himself," herself," "itself," "themselves. **Oni,** "one," or "they;" equivalent of the French **on; oni diras, oni devas**—"they say," "one ought." **Oni** is always in the nominative case.

THE VERB.

The verb is not changed in person or number.. Forms of the verb: The present tense takes the ending AS; the past tense IS; the future tense OS; the conditional mood, US; the imperative mood, U; the infinitive mood, I. Participles (with an adjectival or an adverbial sense): active present, ANT; active past INT; active future, ONT; passive present, AT; passive past, IT; passive future, OT. All forms of the passive are formed by the help of the corresponding form of the verb ESTI, and a passive participle of the required verb. The preposition with the passive is DE.

A verb is a word used to express action or being. In English these words vary according to whether they express the action of one person or more; and whether they express the action (or being) of the speaker, the person addressed, or a third person or persons (or object). For example, we say "**I am,** you **are,** he **is.**" In Esperanto the verb does not change thus. We say **Mi estas, vi estas, li estas."**

The Present Tense.—If an action is in progress at the time of speaking or writing, the verb takes the ending of the present tense. **Johano skribas**—John writes; this means that John is now writing, but it may also mean that he writes generally; is a writer. The present tense is also used in Esperanto to express an act occurring at a period in the past, but of which an account is being given. For example, such a sentence as "I shakes my fist in his face and I says to him, 'Go!'" would be very expressive and very ungrammatical English. However, **"Mi minacas lian vizaĝon per mia pugno kaj diras al li 'For!'"** has all the emphasis which the English sentence receives from the use of the present tense, and is grammatically correct. When absolutely necessary, however, to emphasize the fact that the action is of present duration and still incomplete, we use the participle and estas, thus: **Johano estas skribanta** can mean only that John is now, at the moment of speaking, in the act of writing.

The Past Tense.—When an action occurred at some time now wholly past, or was occurring at such a time, the past tense, **is,** is employed: **Johano skribis** means that John wrote, or was in the act of writing. But again, if we wish to clearly convey the thought that he was at some particular time, writing, we use the participial form: **Johano estis skribanta.**

The Future Tense.—If an action is to take place at some

future time, we use the ending **os**: **Johano skribos**—John will write or will be writing. As with the other tenses, if we desire to be exact, to say that at some definite future time John will be in the act of writing, the form is **Johano estos skribanta.**

THE PARTICIPLE.

The Participle plays a very intricate role in Esperanto as compared with English, and the student must give it careful study.

By the addition of the substantive ending, the Participle suggests not only the act itself, but the person who performs the act: **Amanto,** a person who is in the act of loving; **amonto,** a person who is to be (at some definite or indefinite future time) in the act of loving; **aminto,** a person who was loving; **amato,** one who is loved; **amoto,** one who is to be loved; **amito,** one who was loved.

Instead of being indefinitely expressed by the terminal **o,** however, the person (or object), may be expressed by a definite term, in which case the Participle takes the adjective form and belongs to the substantive. **Mario estas amanta**—Mary is loving (does love); **Mario estas amonta**—Mary is about to love, or to be loving.

When the act is not directly expressed by means of **estas, estis, estos,** then the active participle is not considered to directly qualify the noun, and hence takes the adverbial ending. **Amante, Mario estas feliĉa**—Loving (being in the act of loving), Mary is happy. **Laborinte, Jozefo akiris monon**—having labored Joseph obtained money.

THE ADVERB.

Adverbs end in E; degrees of comparison as with the adjectives.

We have seen that the adjective expresses some qualification of the substantive or noun. Adverbs are used to qualify, emphasize or explain verbs, adjectives, participles, or other Adverbs. Example: **La tre bela, bone vestita virino agas apenaŭ ĝentile.** The very beautiful, well dressed woman acts hardly with politeness (literally, "hardly politely"). **Tre, bone, apenaŭ,** and **ĝentile,** the four adverbs, occupy the following positions in the sentence: **Tre** belongs to the adjective, **bela; bone** belongs to the participle, **vestita; ĝentile** belongs to the verb, **agas; apenaŭ** to the Adverb, **ĝentile.** As will be seen, each Adverb conveys some added meaning to the word to which it belongs.

All Esperanto Adverbs which are regularly derived from a root word have the ending **e; bon'** being the root word for "good," we have **bon'e,** "well;" **bel',** the root for "beauty," **bel'e,** "beautifully." Besides this, there is quite a list of original, or, we might say orphan adverbs, which do not belong to the word-families which spring from each root-word. A few of these have the ending **e,** but most have not.

RULE XII.

With another negative word the word NE is left out.

Since every student of English has already been taught this, and as double negatives are incorrectly used ordinarily through the carelessness of people who know better, no elaboration of this simple rule is required.

OBJECTIVE FOR DIRECTION.

In order to show direction, words receive the accusative ending.

It may be well here to suggest that the use of the accusative or objective case for direction is not obligatory when the motion or direction is otherwise clearly shown: **Mi iras al Parizo,** I go to Paris), is correct, because the preposition shows unmistak-

ably that I am going to Paris. But if one uses an indefinite preposition, the accusative is obligatory to make the meaning clear: **Mi veturas en Ruslandon**—I am going into Russia; this can mean only that I am going toward Russia, or entering Russia; if we omit the **n** here, it would mean that I am already in Russia, and am traveling in that country. To show direction, **n** may be added to either a substantive or an adverb: **Londonon, Amerikon, flanken, dekstren, antaŭen, orienten, norden**, etc., etc.

THE PREPOSITION.

Every preposition has a definite and constant meaning; but if we have to use a preposition and the direct sense does not show us exactly what preposition we ought to take, then we use the preposition JE, which has no independent meaning. Instead of the preposition JE we can also use the accusative without the preposition.

Too much stress cannot be put upon the importance of learning the special meaning of each Esperanto proposition. Because this presents difficulty to many learners, they are apt to say that Esperanto is hard to learn, when really the difficulty arises from their being accustomed to use English prepositions for extremely varied meanings and in ways most confusing to a foreign person. For an exaggerated example, take the following, which by no means shows the greatest number of meanings which an English preposition can receive: "He talked about Esperanto, for about half an hour, at about nine o'clock, to about two hundred people, seated about the building." In translating "about" from that sentence into Esperanto, a different word would be used in each instance.

The Preposition Je.—This preposition is not defined; when the sentence demands a preposition, and none of the others exactly suits the case, we use **je**: **Li alvenis je la dekunua horo**—he came at the eleventh hour.

Accusative Without Preposition.—The plain rule of the grammar permits the omission of the preposition and the use of the accusative case. From this, several writers have attempted to establish rules for the use of the accusative case other than as the direct complement of a verb or to show direction. To say that one uses the accusative to express date, duration, measure, etc., is to add a seeming rule to the grammar, which no person has authority to do. The rule is that we may use the accusative when the preposition is omitted. For example, **li venos lundon**, and **li venos je lundo**, are equally correct. In dating letters, the date line reads **Unuan de Januaro**, not because the date demands it, but because an implied preposition is omitted (**je la unua de Januaro**—on the first of January). **Li laboris ok horojn, or li laboris dum ok horoj**; the accusative being used in the former instance instead of the preposition.

FOREIGN WORDS.

The so-called foreign words, that is, those which the majority of languages have taken from the one source, are used in the Esperanto language without change, receiving only the orthography of this language; but with various words from one root it is better to use unchanged only the fundamental word, and to form the rest from this latter according to the rules of the Esperanto language.

Many scientific terms of Greek and Latin origin are found among these, with the names of nearly all recent inventions: **Telegraf', telefon', fonograf', automobil', fotograf'**, are a few of the "foreign" roots.

ELISION.

The final vowel of the substantive and of the article can be omitted and replaced by an apostrophe.

Good taste should guide the writer in the omission of the

final vowel. It rarely lends added facility or grace to prose, but is very convenient in poetry. In Section 27 of the **Ekzercaro,** the author of Esperanto states that the "a" of the article should be omitted only after a preposition ending with a vowel; this is very clearly for the purpose of euphony, the "l" being added to the preposition in pronouncing.

PREFIXES.

bo—Denotes relationship by marriage. **Patro,** father, **bopatro,** father-in-law.

dis—Dismemberment or separation. **Semi,** to sow; **dis-semi,** to scatter.

ek—To begin suddenly, an action of short duration. **Ridi,** to laugh; **ekridi,** to burst out laughing.

ge—Both sexes together. **Patro,** father; **gepatroj,** parents.

mal—Confers directly opposite meaning. **Bona,** good; **mal-bona,** bad.

re—To repeat or reverse. **Diri,** to speak; **rediri,** to repeat. **Veni,** to come; **reveni,** to return.

SUFFIXES.

'ad'—Continued action. **Paroli,** to speak; **parolado,** a speech.

'an'—An inhabitant. **Ameriko,** America; **Amerikano,** an American.

'ar'—A collection of things. **Arbo,** a tree; **arbaro,** a forest.

'ebl'—Denotes possibility. **Vidi,** to see; **videbla,** visible.

'eg'—Increased force. **Varma,** warm; **varmega,** hot.

'ej'—Place of action. **Lerni,** to learn; **lernejo,** a school.

'ema'—Tendency or inclination. **Laboro,** labor; **laborema,** industrious.

'estr'—Chief or head. **Urbo,** city; **urbestro,** mayor.

'et'—Diminutive. **Hundo,** a dog; **hundeto,** a small dog.

'id'—Young of the species. **Kato,** a cat; **katido,** a kitten.

'ig'—To cause to become. **Bela,** beautiful; **beligi,** to beautify.

'il'—An instrument or tool. **Kudri,** to sew; **kudrilo,** a needle.

'in'—The feminine. **Frato,** brother; **fratino,** sister.

'ind'—Worthy. **Ami,** to love; **aminda,** amiable.

'ing'—A holder for a single object. **Plumo,** pen; **plumingo,** a penholder.

'ist'—A person of the calling or profession. **Boto,** boot; **bot-isto,** a bootmaker.

'uj'—The thing or place containing. **Akvo,** water; **akvujo,** a water tank. **Ruso,** a Russian; **Rusujo,** Russia.

'ul'—A person possessing the quality. **Timo,** fear; **timulo,** a coward.

'ec'—Denotes the abstract quality. **Bela,** beautiful; **beleco,** beauty.

'aĵ'—A concrete idea or object, possessing the quality indicated by the root word. **Bela,** beautiful; **belaĵo,** a beautiful object.

'ĉef'—Head or chief. **Kuristo,** a cook; **ĉefkuiristo,** a head cook.

'er'—A single object of a collection. **Mono,** money; **monero,** a coin.

'iĝ'—To become. **Riĉa,** rich; **riĉiĝi,** to become rich.

'eks'—Same as the English "ex;" **eks-prezidento,** ex-president.

'sen'—Without. **Haro,** hair; **senhara,** bald.

PROGRESADO DE ESPERANTO

Ameriko.—Mirindan antaŭenpuŝon havas la bona afero nuntempe en la Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj. Ĉiutage ĝi estas pritraktata en jurnaloj grandaj kaj malgrandaj, tro nombrecaj por esti aparte citítaj. La Amerika Societo nun havas ĝian propran organon kaj oni povas esperi ke la unuiĝo de la klopodantoj pli kaj pli fortiĝos kaj pligrandiĝos.

Anglujo.—Ĉiam kreskas la intereso en Anglujo. La venonta kongreso ĉe Cambridge en aŭgusto estos bone subapogata de la angloj. Ĝis nun, laŭ **The British Esperantist,** estas promesitaj 900 funtoj sterlingaj por la elspezoj de la kongreso, kaj ankoraŭ restas ses monatoj.

Aŭstralio.—Kelkaj el la gazetoj starigis regulajn fakojn de Esperanto, kaj kredeble la intereso ĉiam kreskadas. La **Review of Reviews** forte subapogas la movadon.

Aŭstrolando.—El la oficiala jurnalo, de Budapesto, oni ĉerpas la informon ke multaj kursoj esperantaj stariĝas en la universitatoj kaj klubsidejoj, kaj ĉiam kreskas la intereso.

Arĝentina Respubliko.—Bedaŭrinde la plimulto de la nacioj sudamerikaj estas pli proksimaj en la morala rilato de Eŭropo ol de la Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj. Sekve, multe da informo pri la stato de Esperanto en tiuj nacioj perdiĝas laŭvoje. La Arĝentina Respubliko havas esperantajn klubojn, sed jam ne jurnalon.

Belgujo.—Grandan sukceson nun havas Esperanto en Belgujo. Ĉiam kreskas la intereso kaj la nombro de la Esperantistoj.

Bohemujo. — Estas multaj bohemaj Esperantistoj, kaj komencante je la nuna jaro, la klubo en Praha eldonos gazeton redaktatan boheme kaj esperante. Ilia letero pri tiu

America.—At present the good cause possesses wonderful momentum in the United States. Every day it is mentioned in newspapers, large and small, too numerous to be individually referred to. The American Society now has its own organ and we hope that the union of the workers will strengthen and increase more and more.

England.—The interest constantly grows in England. The coming congress at Cambridge in August will be well supported by the English. Up to date according to The British Esperantist, nine hundred pounds sterling ($4500), has been pledged for the expenses of the congress, with six months yet remaining.

Australia.—Several publications have established regular departments of Esperanto, and of course the interest always grows. The Review of Reviews strongly supports the movement.

Austria—From the official journal of Buda Pesth, we get the information that many Esperanto courses are established in the universities and club halls, and the interest constantly increases.

Argentine Republic.—Unfortunately, the majority of South American nations are closer in the moral relation to Europe than to the United States. Consequently, much information concerning the condition of Esperanto matters in those countries is lost enroute. The Argentine Republic has several Esperanto clubs, but as yet no journal.

Belgium.—Esperanto is now having great success in Belgium. The interest and the number of Esperantists is always increasing.

Bohemia.—There are many Bohemian Esperantists, and commencing with the present year, the Esperanto club at Praha will publish a gazette in Bohemian and Esperanto. Their letter concerning the

ĉi ellasas la nomon de la gazeto proponata.

Bolivio.—Lernolibroj hispan-esperantaj estas sendataj en tiun ĉi landon de Perulando. Estas kursoj en La Paz kaj Potosi.

Brazilujo.—En nacia gimnazio ĉe Rio de Janiero estas kurso senpaga esperanta.

Bulgarujo.—En Bulgarujo estas eldonata, en Sofio ĉiumonata gazeto, Unua Paŝo, tute esperanta. Kvankam presita per mimeografo, ĝi sin montras tre utila al la afero en la dirita lando.

Centrameriko.—En Gvatemala Antikva, la redaktoro de la gazeto por Esperanto ricevis oran medalon de la registaro kiel atesto pri liaj servoj al la bona afero de internacia komprenigilo.

Ĉilio.—Kursoj sin trovas ĉe kelkaj urboj de Ĉilio. Profesoro Cuadro daŭrigas sian kurson en Santiago, kaj havas multe da lernantoj.

Danujo.—Estas multaj danaj Esperantistoj, kaj dum kvin monatoj estis vendataj 3,000 lernolibroj. Societo en Kopenhago antaŭ nelonge fondis propagandan ĵurnalon.

Francujo.—Ne estas necese diri ke la afero ĉiam bone progresadas en la lando de libera penso, Francujo. Miloj kaj miloj da personoj tie lernas kaj uzas Esperanton, kaj kvankam en tiu lando loĝas kelkaj malamikoj al Esperanto, estas ankaŭ granda aro da ĝiaj plej lertaj kaj plej entuziasmaj bonvolantoj kaj bonfarantoj.

Germanujo.—Du ĵurnaloj eperantaj eldoniĝas en Germanujo, kaj kelkaj tre gravaj gazetoj helpas al la afero. De la ĉefredaktoro de la revuo, **Kosmos**, eldonata ĉe Stuttgart **L'Amerika Esperantisto** ricevis informon ke la dirita revuo havos de nun regulan fakon de Esperanto.

Hollando.—La intereso tre

omits the name of the proposed journal.

Bolivia.—Spanish-Esperanto text books are being sent into this country from Peru. There are courses at La Paz and at Potosi.

Brazil.—A free course has recently been established in the national college at Rio de Janiero.

Bulgaria.—There is published at Sofia, in Bulgaria a monthly gazette. **Unua Poŝo,** (First Step), entirely in Esperanto. Although printed entirely on a mimeograph, it proves itself very useful to the cause of Esperanto in that country.

Central America—In Guatemala, the editor of the Esperanto gazette has received a gold medal from the government in testimony of his service to the cause of an international means of comprehension.

Chile.—Courses are found in several cities of Chile. Prof. Cuadra continues his course in Santiago and has a large number of students.

Denmark.—There are many Danish Esperantists, and during five months 3,000 text books were sold. Copenhagen not long ago founded a propaganda journal.

France.—It is not necessary to say that the cause continually makes good progress in that land of liberal thought—France. Thousands and thousands of persons there are learning and using Esperanto and although several antagonists of Esperanto live there, there is also a great army of its most skillful and enthusiastic partisans and supporters.

Germany.—Two Esperanto journals are published in Germany, and some very important magazines are helping the cause. From the editor in chief of the **Kosmos**, published in Stuttgart, **L' Amerika Esperantisto** has received information that his journal will have from now on a regular department of Esperanto.

Holland.—The interest is

multe kreskas, sekve de la Geneva Kongreso, kaj kiel ĉe la nacia najbaro, Belgujo, Esperanto estas multe pritraktata de lokaj ĵurnaloj, kaj rapide stariĝas kluboj.

Hindujo.—Danko al la klopodoj de kelkaj entuziasmaj Esperantistoj en Hindujo, la movado tie ĉiam plirapidiĝas. La bona ĵurnalo, "La Pioniro," opinias ke pli taŭga nomo por ĝia nacio estas "Hindio." Eŭropanoj (almenaŭ kelke da ili) pensas ke de tia nomo naskiĝus konfuzo je la nomo de niaj bonaj ruĝaj amerikaj "indianoj." Rakontas la libroj, ke tia konfuzo unue naskiĝis el la cerbo de la fama eltrovinto de Ameriko, kaj ke eble la indianoj orientaj estis tiel nomataj antaŭ ol la indianoj okcidentaj. Ni lasas tre ĝoje la diskuton al la aŭtoritatuloj.

Hispanujo.—Estas esperanta presejo ĉe Valencia, kiu eldonas La Sunon Hispanan kaj multajn bonajn Esperantajn librojn.

Islando.—Se jam estas kursoj en tiu ĉi bela insulo, ne pri la afero ni scias. Oni diras ke ofte la ŝipoj de Sro. Duchochois, la konata franca Esperantisto, alvenas al ĝiaj havenoj flugigantaj la flagon esperantan.

Italujo.—Bedaŭrinde ni jam ne ricevis kajerojn de la du ĵurnaloj eldonitaj en Italujo kaj ne povas klarigi pri la movado en tiu nacio. Tamen, de la fakto ke ĝi subapogas du gazetojn, oni pensus ke estas tie multe da Esperantistoj.

Japanujo.—Letero de nia korespondanto en Japanujo sciigas ke multe interesiĝas la japanoj pri Esperanto, kaj ke estas kelkaj kursoj kun granda nombro da gelernantoj. Inter la subapogantoj de la afero estas eminentuloj de la registaro. Ĝis nun ni ne ricevis ekzempleron de la japan-esperanta gazeto.

growing very much as a consequence of the Geneva congress, and as in its national neighbor, Belgium, Esperanto is much talked of in the local journals and clubs are rapidly being established.

India.—Thanks to the efforts of enthusiastic Esperantists in India, the movement is rapidly gaining headway. The good journal **"La Pioniro"** maintains that the better name for its nation is **Indio.** Europeans (at least some of them) think that such a name would give rise to confusion with our worthy red American indianoj (Indians.) The books tell us that such confusion was first born in the mind of the famous discoverer of America and that possibly the oriental "Indians" were so named before the occidental Indians. We joyfully leave the discussion to the decision of the authorities.

Spain.—There is an Esperanto printing house at Valencia, which publishes **La Suno Hispana** and many good Esperanto books.

Iceland.—If there are any courses or an organized movement in this beautiful island, we do not know it. It is said that often the ships of M. Duchochois, the famous French Esperantist, come into its harbors flying the Esperanto flag.

Italy.—Unfortunately we have not yet received copies of the two journals published in Italy and are not able to state clearly the progress of the movement in that nation. However, from the fact that it supports two journals, we should suppose that there are many Esperantists in Italy.

Japan.—A letter from our correspondent in Japan informs us that the Japanese are greatly interested in Esperanto, and that there are courses with a great number of pupils of both sexes. Among the supporters of the cause are some eminent men of the government. We have not yet received a copy of the Japanese Esperanto Journal.

Kanadujo.—Samtempe kun la granda intereso pri Esperanto en la Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj reviviĝas en Kanadujo la afero, kaj nun ŝajnas ke Esperanto tie bone progresadas. En multe da revuoj kaj ĵurnaloj aperas artikoloj pri Esperanto, kaj oni pensus ke efektivan stariĝon ĝi nun atingas.

Madagaskaro.—En la dirita insulo tre grava ĵurnalo publikas regule esperantan fakon. Oni diras ke estas preskaŭ mil Esperantistoj sur la insulo.

Malto.—Esperantistoj en tiu ĉi insulo estas kuniigitaj en ligo nomita "Malta Stelo," sendependa organizo kies organo o ficiala estas "Idealo," esperanta gazeto ĉe Palermo, Italujo.

Meksiko.—La redaktoro de "El Testigo," religia ĵurnalo de Guadalajara, skribis antaŭ ne longe al **L'Amerika Esperantisto** demandante pri la presliteroj supersignitaj necesaj por la korekta presado de Esperanto. La januara numero de la gazeto enhavas la unuan artikolon de daŭrigota serio pri Esperanto.

Nov-Zelando.—Ĉiam en la antaŭa vico de homa progresado, Nov-Zelando ne longe restos sen ĵurnalo esperantista. Tiel, eksterlanduloj povos pli bone informiĝi pri la afero en tiu malproksima sed tre bela insulo.

Norvegujo. — Oni raportas ke en Norvegujo la movado ĉiam plifortiĝas. Se ĝi havas ian esperantan gazeton ni jam ne sciiĝas pri ĝi.

Paragvujo.—Kelkaj gravaj gazetoj en Paragvujo donas spacon al propagandaĵo por Esperanto, kaj sekvas kreskanta intereso.

Peruo—En Peruo estas bona esperanta ĵurnalo, aperante ĉiumonate, kaj antaŭ nelonge la registaro decidis doni al ĝi oficialan subapogadon kaj monhelpon.

Ruslando. — En Ruslando, malgraŭ la plej malfeliĉa stato

Canada.—Simultaneously with the great interest concerning Esperanto in the United States, the affair has revived in Canada and it now seems that Esperanto is progressing well. Articles concerning Esperanto are appearing in many of the reviews and journals, and it is thought that an effctive stand has now been attained.

Madagascar.—In this island a very important journal is publishing a regular Esperanto department. It is said that there are nearly 1,000 Esperantists upon the island.

Malta.—Esperantists in this island are united in a society called **Malta Stelo,** an independent organization whose official organ is **"Idealo,"** an Esperanto gazette at Palermo, Italy.

Mexico—The editor of El Testigo, a religious journal at Guadalajara, recently wrote to **L' Amerika Esperantisto,** asking about the accented type necessary for the correct printing of Esperanto. The January number of the publication contains the first article of a series concerning Esperanto.

New Zealand.—Always in the front rank of human progress, New Zeland will not remain long without an Esperanto journal. In that way, those living in other lands will be better able to receive information concerning the cause in this distant but very beautiful island.

Norway.—It is reported that in Norway the movement continually increases. If this country has an Esperanto publication we have not yet learned of it.

Paraguay.—Some important journals in Paraguay are giving place to Esperanto propaganda matter, and an increasing interest follows.

Peru.—In Peru there is a good Esperanto journal, appearing monthly, and not long ago the government decided to give it official support and help.

Russia.—In Russia, notwithstanding the unhappy state of

de aferoj politikaj, Esperanto ĉiam progresas. Kelke da la plej adeptaj Esperantistoj estas rusoj, kaj el tiu lando venas granda parto de la plej bonaj esperantaj verkoj. Kompreneble, de Rusujo la afero ankaŭ disvastiĝas en Siberujon.

political affairs, Esperanto continually makes progress. Some of the most adept Esperantists are Russians and from that country comes a large share of the best Esperanto works. Naturally, from Russia, the thing is also spreading into Siberia.

Skotlando.—Estas en Stirling, Glasgow kaj aliaj urboj kluboj esperantaj. Kredeble multe da Esperantistoj ĉeestante la kunvenon en Cambridge akceptos la okazon por traveturi Skotlandon, kaj la skotaj Esperantistoj plezure montros la vidindaĵojn de ilia ĉarma lando. Por ke la fremduloj bone sin informu pri la vidindaĵoj de la dirita lando, la firmo Higgie kaj Ko., Glasgow, eldonas esperantan broŝureton titolitan "Kondukanto al Belega Skotlando," kiun ili vendas po unu penco.

Scotland.—In Stirling, Glasgow, Edinburg, and other cities are found Espranto clubs. It is likely that many of the Esperantists attending the Convention in Cambridge will accept the opportunity to journey through Scotland, and the Scotch Esperantists will with pleasure show them the things worth seeing in their charming country. In order that the foreigners may inform themselves concerning that country, the firm of Higgie & Co., Glasgow, is publishing a little Esperanto brochure entitled Kondukanto at Belega Skotlando (Guide to Bonnie Scotland), which they sell at one penny each.

Svedujo.—La svedoj faras grandan progreson rilate Esperanton. Havante bonan gazeton, ili subapogas centran societon kun kelkaj filiigitaj grupoj.

Sweden.—The Swedes are making great progress with Esperanto. They have a good journal and maintain a central society with a number of affiliated groups.

Svisujo.—Proporcie, kredeble ne alia nacio el la mondo estas tiel esperanteca kiel estas malgranda Svisujo. La entuziasmo naskita de la Geneva kongreso daŭras, kaj multe la esperantistaro povas esperi de Svisujo.

Uruguay.—Uruguay has a number of Esperantists, but no publication entirely devoted to the language.

VORTARETO DE ESPERANTO

A.

abon-i, to subscribe.
aĉet-i, to buy.
admir-i, to admire.
aer-o, air.
afer-o, affair.
ag-i, to act
aĝ-o, age
ajn, ever
akir-i, to acquire
akv-o, water
al, to, towards
ali-a, other
am-i, to love
ambaŭ, both
angul-o, angle, corner
anstataŭ, instead of
antaŭ, before
apart-a, separate
apenaŭ, hardly
aranĝ-i, to arrange
arest-i, to arrest
arm-i, to arm
atak-i, to attack
atenc-i, to attempt
atend-i, to wait for
atent-a, attentive
atest-i, to certify
ating-i, to attain
aŭd-i, to hear.
aŭskult-i, to listen
avar-a, avaricious

B.

babil-i, to chatter
baldaŭ, soon
balet-o, ballet
ban-i, to bathe
bat-i, to beat
bedaŭr-i, to regret
ben-i, to bless
blank-a, white
blov-i, to blow
blu-a, blue
bor-i, to bore
bov-o, ox
buŝ-o, mouth.

C.

cel-i, to aim
cend-o, cent
cent, hundred
cit-i, to quote
civiliz-i, to civilize
col-o, inch

Ĉ.

ĉambr-o, room
ĉarm-a, charming
ĉe, at
ĉemiz-o, shirt
ĉeval-o, horse
ĉia, each
ĉiam, always
ĉie, everywhere
ĉiel, in every way
ĉies, everybody's
ĉio, all
ĉirkaŭ, round, about
ĉiu, each
ĉu, sign of interrogation.

D.

da, of
dank-i, to thank
de, of, by
dezir-i, to wish
diligent-a, diligent
dir-i, to say
diskut-i, to discuss
dolar-o, dollar
don-i, to give
dorm-i, to sleep
dub-i, to doubt

E.

ebri-a, inebriate
eĉ, even
edz-o, married man
eĥ-o, echo
ekster, outside
ekstr-a, extra
ekzamen-i, to test
el, out of
elegant-a, elegant
en, in, into.
entuziasm-o, enthusiasm
erar-i, to err
escept-i, to except
est-i, to be
estim-i, to esteem
evit-i, to avoid

F.

fabel-o, story
faden-o, thread
fajr-o, fire
far-i, to make
fatal-a, fatal
feliĉa, happy
fer-o, iron
figur-i, to represent
fin-i, to finish
fingr-o, finger
flar-i, to smell
flu-i, to flow.
for, away from
fos-i, to dig
frap-i, to knock
frat-o, brother
fru-e, early
frukt-o, fruit
fum-i, to smoke

G.

gaj-a, gay, merry
gard-i, to watch over
gas-o, gas
German-a, German
glor-i, to glorify
grand-a, great, large
gras-o, fat
gust-o, taste
gvid-i, to guide

Ĝ

ĝarden-o, garden
ĝen-i, to hinder
ĝeneral-a, general.
ĝentil-a, civil
ĝis, till, until
ĝoj-o, joy
ĝu-i, to enjoy

H.

halt-i, to stop
har-o, hair
hav-i, to have
hejm-o, home
help-i, to help
herb-o, grass
hieraŭ, yesterday
hodiaŭ, today.
hom-o, human being
honor-i, to honour
hont-i to be ashamed
hor-o, hour

Ĥ.

ĥemi-o, chemistry
ĥoler-o, cholera
ĥor-o(choir

I.

ia, whatever, any kind of
ial, for any reason or cause
iam, ever
ide-o, idea
ie, somewhere, anywhere
iel, in any way
ies, somebody's
ili, they
inform-i, to give information
insist-i, to insist
instig-i, to instigate
instru-i, to instruct
inteligent-a, intelligent
intenc-i, to intend
intern-a, internal, inward
invit-i, to invite
iom, somewhat, a little
ir-i, to go
iu, somebody,

J.

Januar-o, January
Japan-a, Japanese
jar-o, year

je, a linking preposition
jen, behold
jes, yes
Jesu-o, Jesus
juĝ-i, to judge
jun-a, young,
just-a, just

Ĵ

ĵaluz-a, jealous
ĵet-i, to throw
ĵaud-o, Thursday
ĵur-i, to swear
ĵurnal-o, newspaper

K.

kaf-o, coffee
kaj, and
kalkul-i, to calculate
kamp-o, field
kant-i, to sing
kap-o, head
kapt-i, to catch
kar-a, dear
kaŝ-i, to hide.
kat-o, cat
kaŭz-i, to cause
ke, conjunction 'that'
kelk-a, some
kia, what kind of
kial, why, wherefore
kiam, when
kie, where
kiel, how, as
kies, whose
kio, what
kiom, how much
kis-i, to kiss
kiu, who, which
klar-a, clear
kol-o, neck
koler-i, to get angry
kolor-o, colour
kompani-o, company
kompren-i, to understand
komun-a, common
kon-i, to know
konduk-i, to conduct
konfirm-i, to confirm
konfuz-i, to confound
konsent-o, consent
konsil-i, to advise
kontraŭ, against
konvink-i, to convince
kor-o, heart
korekt-i, to correct
korespond-i, to correspond
korp-o, body
kovr-i, to cover
kre-i, to create
kred-i, to believe
kresk-i, to grow
kri-i, to cry
krom, except
kudr-i, to sew
kun, with
kur-i, to run
kuraĝ-a, courageous
kvankam, although
kvar, four
kvazaŭ, as if, as it were
kviet-a, quiet
kvin, five

L.

la, definite article 'the'
labor-i, to work
lac-a, tired
lampir-o, glow worm
larĝ-a, wide
las-i, to leave
last-a, last
laŭd-i, to praise
lecion-o, lesson
leĝ-o, law
lern-i, to learn
lev-i, to lift
liber-a, free
lip-o, lip
lit-o, bed
loĝ-i, to dwell
lok-o, place
lum-i, to shine

M.

majest-a, majestic
malgraŭ, in spite of
man-o, hand
manĝ-i, to eat
mar-o, sea
marŝ-i, to march
maŝin-o, machine
maten-o, morning
matur-a, ripe
melodi-o, melody
mem, self, selves
memor-i, to remember
mensog-i, to tell untruths
met-i, to put
mezur-i, to measure
mi, I
mil, thousand
milit-i, to fight
moder-a, moderate
mol-a, soft
mon-o, money
monat-o, month
mond-o, world
mort-i, to die
mov-i, to move
mult-o, much, many
mut-a, mute, dumb

N.

naŭ, nine
naz-o, nose
ne, no, not
neces-a, necessary
nek, neither, nor
nenia, none, not any
neniam, never
nenie, nowhere
neniel, by no means
nenies, nobody's, no one's
neni-o, nothing

neniu, nobody
neniom, nothing at all
ni, we, us
nigr-a, black
nokt-o, night
nom-o, name
nombr-o, number
nun, now

O.

nur, only,
obe-i, to obey
ofend-i, to offend
oficir-o, officer
oft-e, often
ok, eight
okul-o, eye
okup-i, to occupy
ol, than
oni, one
or-o, gold
orel-o, ear
ov-o, egg

P.

pac-o, peace
pacienc-o, patience
pag-i, to pay
pal-a, pale
pan-o, bread
paper-o, paper
pardon-i, to forgive
paroli, to speak
pas-i, to pass
patr-o, father
pen-i, to try to,
pen-i, endeavor
pend-i, to hang
pens-i, to think
per, by means of
perd-i, to lose
pere-i, to perish
perfekt-a, perfect
pied-o, foot
plaĉ-i, to please
plej, most,
plen-a, full, complete
plezur-o, pleasure
pli, more
plu, further, farther
po, at the rate of
polv-o, dust
pom-o, apple
por, in order to
pord-o, door
port-i, to carry
post, after
postul-i, to require
preĝ-i, to pray
prem-i, to press
pren-i, to take
pres-i, to print
preskaŭ, almost
pret-a, ready
preter, beyond
pri, concerning
pro, because of
proksim-a, near
promen-i, to promenade
promes-i, to promise
prov-i, to try
pur-a, clear, pure
puŝ-i, to push

R.

rajt-o, right to something
rapid-a, rapid
raz-i, to shave
reĝ-o, king
religi-o, religion
respekt-i, to respect
respond-i, to respond
rest-i, to remain
rev-i, to dream
riĉ-a, rich
rigard-i, to look
rimark-i, to remark
riproĉ-i, to reproach
ruĝ-a, red.
rul-i, to roll,

S.

sabat-o, Saturday
sabl-o, sand
saĝ-a, wise
salajr-o, salary
san-a, healthy
sang-o, blood
sat-a, satiated
sci-i, to know
se, if whether
sed, but
sek-a, dry
sekv-i, to follow
semajn-o, week
sen, without
sep, seven
serv-i, to serve
ses, six
si, self
silent-i, to be silent
simil-a, simplar
simpl-a, simple
skrib-i, to write
solv-i, to solve
somer-o, summer
sort-o, fate, destiny
spir-i, to breathe
star-i, to stand
strat-o, street
sub, under
subit-a, sudden
sud-o, south
sufiĉ-a, sufficient
super, above, to surpass, (adj)
supr-e, being above, (abv)
sur, on, upon
surpriz-i, to surprise

Ŝ

ŝaf-o, sheep
ŝajn-i, to seem, to appear
ŝanĝ-i, to change, to alter

ŝi, she
ŝir-i, to tear
ŝtat-o, state
ŝu-o, shoe
ŝultr-o, shoulder

T.

tabak-o, tobacco
tag-o, day
tamen, however, yet
te-o, tea
teatr-o, theatre
tem-o, subject for discussion
temp-o, time
ten-i, to keep
tia, such,
tial, therefore
tiam, then,
tie, there
tiel, thus,
tim-i, to fear
tio, that
tiom, as much, so much
tir-i, to draw, to pull
tiu, that one
tra, through, across
tranĉ-i, to cut
trans, beyond
tre, very, much
tri, three
trink-i, to drink
tro, too, too much
trov-i, to find
tuj, immediately
turn-i, to turn
tuŝ-i, to touch
tut-a, entire, total

Z.

unu, one
util-a, useful
uz-i, to use, employ

V.

varm-a, warm
vast-a, vast, spacious
vek-i, to awaken
ven-i, to some
vend-i, to sell
vendred-o, Friday
venk-i, to vanquish
vent-o, wind
ver-a, truth
verd-a, green
verk-i, to compose, (literary)
vesper-o, evening
vest-i, to dress
veter-o, weather
vetur-i, to travel
vi, you
vid-i, to see
vidv-o, widower
vin-o, wine
vintr-o, winter
vir-o, man
voĉ-o, voice
voj-o, way, road.
vok-i, to call
vol-i, to wish
vund-i, to wound

U.

zink-o, zinc
zon-o, belt, girdle
zorg-i, to care for
zum-i, to hum

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tri rozoj, tri perloj kaj tri grandaj diamantoj. "Kion mi vidas!" diris ŝia patrino kun grandega miro. "Ŝajnas al mi ke el ŝia buŝo elsaltas perloj kaj diamantoj! De kio tio ĉi venas, mia filino?" (Tio ĉi estis la unua fojo ke ŝi nomis ŝin sia filino). La malfeliĉa infano rakontis al ŝi naive ĉion kio okazis al ŝi, kaj dum ŝi parolas, elfalis el ŝia buŝo multego da diamantoj. "Se estas tiel," diris la patrino, "mi devas tien sendi mian filinon. Marinjo, rigardu, kio eliras el la buŝo de via fratino, kiam ŝi parolas; ĉu ne estus al vi agrable havi tian saman kapablon? Vi devas nur iri al la fonto ĉerpi akvon; kaj kiam malriĉa virino petos de vi trinki, vi donos ĝin al ŝi ĝentile."

"Estus tre bele," respondis la filino malĝentile, "ke mi iru al la fonto." "Mi volas ke vi iru," diris la patrino, "kaj iru tuj!" La filino iris, sed ĉiam murmurante. Ŝi prenis la plej belan arĝentan vazon, kiu estis en la loĝejo. Apenaŭ ŝi venis al la fonto,

three roses, three pearls and three large diamonds. "What do I see!" said the mother, with great wonder. "It seems to me that pearls and diamonds come from her mouth. From what does this come, my daughter?" (This was the first time that she had called her her daughter). The unhappy child told her artlessly everything that had happened to her, and while she spoke there fell from her mouth a multitude of diamonds. "If it is so," said the mother, "I ought to send my daughter there. Mary, look what comes from the mouth of your sister when she speaks. Would it not be agreeable for you to have the same capacity? You must only go to the spring to get water; and when a poor woman asks you for a drink, you will give it to her politely."

"It would be beautiful," replied the daughter rudely, "that I should go to the spring!" "I wish that you go there," said the mother, "and go immediately." The daughter went, but always murmuring. She took the most beautiful silver vase which was in the house. Scarcely had she come to the spring (when)

ŝi vidis unu sinjorinon, tre rice vestitan, kiu eliris el la arbaro kaj petis de ŝi trinki (tio ĉi estis tiu sama feino, kiu prenis sur sin la formon kaj la vestojn de princino, por vidi kiel granda estos la malboneco de tiu ĉi knabino). "Ĉu mi venis tien ĉi," diris al ŝi la malĝentila kaj fiera knabino, "por doni al vi trinki? Certe, mi alportis arĝentan vazon speciale por tio, por doni trinki al tiu ĉi sinjorino. Mia opinio estas: prenu mem akvon, se vi volas trinki."

(Daŭrigota)

she saw a woman, very richly clothed, who came out of the forest and begged of her a drink; (this was the same fairy who had taken upon herself the form and dress of a princess to see how great was the badness of this girl). "Did I come here," said the impolite and proud girl, to her "to give you a drink? Certainly, I carried a silver vase especially for that—to give a drink to this lady! My opinion is: get the water yourself, if you wish to drink."

(To be Continued)

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